

## BRYAN FOR INITIATIVE REFERENDUM AND RECALL

### Address Before Constitutional Convention of Ohio

In an address last week before the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in session at Columbus, William Jennings Bryan advocated the initiative and referendum, one of the big issues before the convention, taking a view opposite to that of Governor Harmon, who, in an address several weeks ago, urged the charter-makers to wait until the initiative and referendum had been tried in some other state.

Mr. Bryan declared the recall an evolution rather than a revolution, and said:

The only difference between the recall as now proposed and impeachment as it has been employed is that in impeachments the trial is before a body of officials, while the recall places the decision in the hands of the people."

In championing the initiative and referendum, Mr. Bryan said:

"Experience has shown that the defects of our government are not in the people themselves, but in those who, acting as representatives of the people, embezzle power and turn to their own advantage the authority given them for the advancement of the public welfare.

"The initiative and referendum do not decrease the importance of legislative bodies nor do they withdraw authority from those who are elected to represent the people; on the contrary, when the people have the initiative and referendum with which to protect themselves, they can safely confer a larger authority upon their representatives."

Concerning courts and recall of judges, Mr. Bryan said:

"The judge, like every other officer, is the servant of the people, and there is no reason why he should be made independent of a permanent public opinion upon questions fundamental in character. The people are much more apt to deal justly with judges than they are to receive justice at the hands of judges who distrust the good intent of the masses.

"The judge who would be served by fear of a recall would not be fit for the place anyhow. If there is any position in which we need rigid, uncompromising uprightness, it is upon the bench, and the recall, instead of menacing the independence of the judiciary, is more likely to improve the character of those who occupy judicial positions."

### Mr. Bryan Sees Humor in Situation

Mr. Bryan in an address at Ogden, Utah, a few days ago said he would "like to know why Mr. Roosevelt should be called back into the ring after he left to give place to Taft. It would seem that Mr. Taft has thrown the Republican party into political bankruptcy and Roosevelt is being called back in an effort to make good the mistakes of the man he selected as his successor.

"Surely Taft could not have received the nomination had it not been for Roosevelt and he could not have been elected had it not been for the help of Roosevelt.

"There is," he continued, "much humor in the situation for the Democrats. The Republicans have long watched with pleasure our internal controversies and now we are watching with considerable interest the troubles within their own ranks."

### Religious Work advertised

The Publicity Commission of the Christian Conservation Congress, which meets in New York April 19-24 in connection with the Men and Religion Forward Movement, has placed with all the New York daily newspapers advertisements of a religious nature which will be displayed on the sporting pages daily for the next six weeks. The innovation is one of many being tried there to bring home to the people the call of the churches for men. The movement is declared to be absolutely non-sectarian and reflects this in the first advertisement.

The United States and Russia together own about half the horses in the world.

## ARCHIBALD A. GRAHAM

### Life and Services of a Useful And Distinguished Citizen Of Rockbridge

(Address of M. W. Paxton in presenting the portrait of Dr. Archibald Alexander Graham to the Board of Supervisors in the Courthouse, Lexington, Va., March 4, 1912.)

In a portrait gallery of men whose lives were identified with Rockbridge county, Va., the features of Archibald Alexander Graham are particularly appropriate.

The record of his life justly numbers him as one of the foremost citizens of Rockbridge of his day, and his day covered a long life which were spent within her borders.

None have known old Rockbridge better from mountain to mountain; and none loved it better, with its beauty of contour and shade of coloring, than he did.

Possibly no citizen was so well known to the people of his generation; and few, if any, have known the Rockbridge of his time as well, and loved its people, as a whole, so well. He knew their characters, their temperaments; their condition and their history. He knew the strains from which they came, dating back to the green sod of Ireland, and the blue heather of Scotland. What a great fund of lore about them went into oblivion with his death!

Of a lineage, which, as the name tells, was closely associated with much of the most honorable history of the county; through a noble wife allied with the important Lytle family, he was, by all the ties of kindred, closely associated with influential forces of the Rockbridge of his past and present. He was a son of Edward Graham of the faculty of Washington College, and a nephew of William Graham, its founder. His mother was Margaret Alexander, a granddaughter of Archibald Alexander, a sturdy immigrant who was conspicuous as a leader in this Scotch-Irish settlement on Virginia's frontier, and was the county's first sheriff. His name descended to the learned and saintly Archibald Alexander, the Princeton theologian, his grandson, and to Archibald Alexander Graham, his great grandson.

Archibald Graham was born in this community in the year 1804. Here he was educated, being graduated from Washington college at the age of nineteen. He then went his way northward, to the port of entry of his people, Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the home state of many of his kindred. There he was educated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Highly qualified as a physician he is found turning his footsteps, as did so many of his compatriots, before and since, southwestward, and settling in the county of Washington, Virginia. But another year saw him back at the home of his fathers, to take up his life-work among his own people. Here he remained throughout a long life of activity and usefulness, retaining his vigor, and with sympathies in touch with the hopes and aspiration of his people, until the summer of 1880, when his last illness overtook him. He died at "Clover Hill," his beautiful estate near Natural Bridge, August 16th of that year, and he was buried among his kindred in the old church cemetery at Lexington.

Dr. Graham was one of the first physicians who ever made his home in Lexington, then a thriving county center with important manufactures and educational interests. His practice here covered a rounded period of forty years, save one spent in Washington, 1826 to 1865. Its bounds were the lines of this broad county. What this may have amounted to in a period when the many streams went unbridged and the roads over the many hills in the county went ungraded, may be imagined. What a benediction that stalwart form, coming long through stress and storm must have appeared in many widely separated homes of Rockbridge in time of anxiety and suffering! The importance of his practice may be understood from a statement made of him, with a big margin of truth, that he was present at the birthing of every son of

## American Finances Will Be Quiet Until After 1912

By DANIEL G. REID, New York Financier



ALTHOUGH AMERICAN FINANCES ARE IN A SOUND CONDITION, THERE WILL BE A PERIOD OF FINANCIAL QUIETUDE UNTIL AFTER THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, WHICH ALWAYS UNSETTLES THINGS.

Until then there will be no HYSTERICAL BOOMS anywhere in America. Then things should become normal and PROSPEROUS if the present danger of labor strikes is AVERTED.

Rockbridge of his period who ever amounted to anything. A picture of his visitations survive in the biography of Governor James McDowell, by his daughter, Mrs. Sally Campbell Preston Miller, in which she describes her father as having in 1847 suffered a stroke of paralysis, and says, "Our dear friend and able physician, Dr. Archibald Graham, was at his bedside in a few minutes. The doctor never left him until the immediately alarming symptoms had passed." And Governor McDowell resumed his duties in Congress the next month. He was a physician who knew how to heal himself. He set an example of abstinence and self-control to be emulated by his patients, and he was rarely sick until his final illness, contracted after the allotted age of man.

But the arduous duties of a physician, the bounds of whose practice was this big county, did not consume the activities of a man as forceful and public spirited as Dr. Graham. He devoted attention to other interests in order to gather a competency for his family, and accumulated a fine estate.

Throughout life, public affairs, local, State and national, commanded his interest and his abilities. His knowledge of the people, and of the questions at issue, and his qualities of leadership made him an important factor in determining results within the bounds of his influence. He never appeared upon the platform as a speaker, but wielded a trenchant and convincing pen, so much a weapon in the press of that day; and in the use of that potent instrument to carry conviction, after all the most powerful weapon known to move public affairs; in the quiet face to face talk of man to man he was a master.

His advent into citizenship here in 1826 was marked by the birth of those two militant political parties, Whig and Democratic, the one under Clay and Adams, the other under Jackson, following "The Era of Good Feeling," under Monroe. The political differences of the day sharply divided Rockbridge families, and for a generation contests in politics were of a spirited kind, hardly appreciated in these quiet days. Archibald Graham from the first was a Jackson man, and ever steadfastly followed that great leader of the people. He had the satisfaction of seeing victory generally crown the banners in State and national elections, though in Rockbridge his party rarely escaped defeat from the Whigs. He was a devoted supporter of that wise and gifted son of this county, James McDowell, sympathized with him in his opposition as to nullification by South Carolina, as shown by correspondence in the biography of the Governor, and, it is to be concluded, in the brilliant effort he made in the General Assembly to bring about emancipation. It was natural, therefore, that when the question of secession became acute we find Graham opposed to it. As a leader of the Virginia delegation at the Democratic National Convention in 1866 he supported Buchanan for President. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Charleston National Democratic Convention in 1860. When, divided, it was adjourned to Baltimore, he went with the Union element and vote for the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, and supported him for election at the polls. With rare foresight for

that excited period, he could see but one result of secession and his vision was what at Appomattox became a reality. But when Virginia cast her sword in the balance with the cotton States, he bade godspeed to his four sons who marched to the front in defence of their native soil.

The name of Dr. Graham from time to time appears on the rolls of public office. As a representative Jackson man he long held the post-office here. His grasp of public affairs and interest in the development of the Commonwealth was recognized by his election by the people in 1852 as a member of the Board of Public Works, which directed the important improvement in progress at that time in Virginia. After election he was elevated by his fellow members to the presidency of that body. He was long a proxy of the State in the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, and its building commanded its active attention. Succeeding the Civil War he represented the county for a time in the General Assembly.

His last years, beginning with 1873, were devoted to agriculture on his estate near Natural Bridge. This he pursued with vigor and intelligence that turned public attention to him in this county as the model progressive farmer.

In person, Dr. Graham possessed that stalwart form which is probably a characteristic of his countrymen to an extent not excelled by any county in the country.

The record that Archibald Graham has left in Rockbridge is that of a man with an intellect of the first order. He had a remarkable memory, sound judgment, a strong will and was pronounced in his opinions. On questions that demanded public attention he was outspoken, fearless and often aggressive.

His mind was stored with a great fund of information, particularly on science and politics, and with a knowledge of men acquired by a study of human nature through communion with his fellows. He delighted in human society. He was equally at home with the most exalted and most learned, the humblest and the unlettered, and each class alike found in him an always pleasing and always informing companion.

To those he appreciated, and particularly those he loved, was shown a warm and sympathetic and genial nature. But to those that had incurred his displeasure he made no concealment of his feelings. What he was, he was.

Mr. Chairman, it is my privilege, on behalf of descendants of Dr. Graham, to present, through your board, his portrait to the county of his birth and of his affection.

Pocahontas Times: During the twenty-eight days of February, Geo. W. McCollam's prize flock of eighteen brown leghorn hens laid 337 eggs. This flock laid 212 eggs during January. The average for February is one egg better than twenty eggs a month per hen, with today's product to hear from.

John Morg, veteran of the war of 1812, and probably the oldest man in the United States, died Friday at his home on Indian Creek, Ky. Morg came to this country from Germany in 1812 and enlisted. He drew a pension for his services and the papers gave his age as 24 years at the time of his enlistment.

Newspapers are springing up in China like mushrooms.

## THE CARROLL TRAGEDY

### Judge and Court Officials Killed By Enraged Mountaineers During Trial

A troop of mountains outlaws rode down out of the Blue Ridge to the Carroll County courthouse, at Hillsville, Thursday, March 14th, and assassinated the judge upon the bench, the prosecutor before the bar and the sheriff at the door in less time than it takes to tell it. Sentence was being pronounced upon Floyd Allen, one of their number, and when the crack of the rifles died away, only one member of the human fabric of the court, Dexter Goad, the clerk—was alive, and he had been wounded.

Floyd Allen had been on trial for taking a prisoner from a deputy sheriff. He had struck the sheriff on the head with the butt of a rifle and the prisoner had escaped. Sheriff Webb had gone up into the mountains and taken Allen, despite the warnings of what such a venture might mean.

The jury had returned a verdict of guilty and Allen's punishment was fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

Just as Allen was about to be called up for sentence, the two brothers, Sidney and Jack, at the head of a troop of 20 mountaineers, rode up to the court house, their hardy ponies splashed with mud, testifying to a long ride through the hills.

The two brothers and their companions, armed with revolvers, crowded into the small court room and stood behind the rail and about the door. Floyd Allen, tall and gaunt, much the familiar type of the mountaineer, was in the dock.

Judge Massie mounted the bench and Prosecutor Foster moved sentence upon Allen, who stood up. There was a shuffling of feet and a general movement among the mountaineers in the back of the room, but no sign to foretell the terrible tragedy then in the minds of everyone of them.

The usual legal formalities over, Judge Massie began pronouncing sentence. The last words that fell from his lips precipitated the tragedy.

"One—year—at—hard—labor—!" Before the last word was cold the fusillade began. Allen, with an oath that he would never go to prison, sprang out of the prisoner's dock as Judge Massie collapsed upon the bench. Another roar of shots and Prosecutor Foster was on the floor in a heap. Sheriff Webb was springing forward for his prisoner when the lead found him.

The court room presented a scene of wildest confusion. Officers and some of the spectators who happened to be armed joined in the melee and tried with all their might to defend the court attendants and the judge, but their efforts were vain.

Floyd Allen, the prisoner and the man who from some accounts began the affair, was wounded in the abdomen.

Then holding the panic stricken jurors and onlookers at bay, although that probably was not necessary, the assassins slowly backed out of the court house and across the green to their troop of ponies. In a second they were galloping like mad men through the aroused village and off to the hills.

Word of the tragedy was slow in getting to points from which help could be asked, but the machinery of the law, once started, worked quickly. Governor Mann ordered the State companies of militia at Roanoke and Lynchburg ready to go to Hillsville if their aid should be necessary.

Governor Mann telegraphed to Judge W. R. Staples, of the Roanoke corporation court, to go to Hillsville and take charge of judicial proceedings there. Attorney General Williams, of the State of Virginia, was also ordered to Hillsville.

Accompanied by Attorney-General Samuel W. Williams, Judge Staples arrived at Hillsville Friday afternoon. He took his place on the bench one hour later after a conference with members of the bar and Deputy Clerk Quisenberry.

(Continued on Page Four.)

## THE FIERCE ALLEN CLAN OF CARROLL COUNTY, VA.

### Have Been a Terror to Community For Many Years

The following story of the Allen family of Carroll county was published in the Roanoke Times of Sunday, written from Hillsville:

Probably the most prominent and important fact in connection with the tragedy here Thursday is that the Commonwealth of Virginia is determined that the Allen clan in Carroll county shall be destroyed and its long reign of terror ended forever.

To understand the full story we must go back a good many years and try to get the surroundings clearly in mind. The father of the Allens, the originator of the family, was Jerry Allen. Some of the oldest people in Hillsville have been consulted regarding the family descent, but nobody seems to know of it further back than Jerry Allen. Judging from his name and from some of the family characteristics he was of Scotch ancestry, but it seems impossible to ascertain when he came into this country or from what section, or whether he was born here. He was a man of excellent character and a Confederate soldier who served through the war faithfully and bravely as a private. In civil life and in the county he was known as a man of very quick temper and a fighter, probably the champion of the county, but always using his fists. He was not ferocious or savage, but he was ready to take offense on small provocation or to accept anything that could suggest itself to an eager mind as a challenge. In a cove of the mountains he brought up seven boys and two girls. All these sons and daughters of his grew up to be thrifty, of very much quicker mind than their average neighbor and given to battle. All of them seem to have prospered abundantly according to the standard of their section. All the boys acquired land and homes and proved themselves to be good business men. Naturally they established strong and wide influence. They had the combined force of brains, unusual courage and aggressiveness and a strong family or clan feeling which held them together and enabled them to act practically as an organization. They were proud to be known as "the fighting Allens."

Nobody knows positively, so far as can be learned, that the Allens engaged directly in moonshining. It was suspected through the county, however, that they were the backers of many small illicit distilleries, helped the moonshiners by giving them protection and warning and in placing their product and took considerable shares of the profits.

Among the family traditions they had established among themselves was that none of the Allen kith or kin ever should wear stripes or go to jail. In other words, having pretty well tyrannized over the people, they determined to assert themselves as above the law and its representatives. Possibly they did not realize that they were defying the commonwealth, the country and the world.

Hillsville, the capital and courthouse seat of Carroll, is little more than a hamlet. It is twelve or fourteen miles from the nearest railway station. Most of the roads are fearful in the winter time, although winding through successions of picturesque and beautiful wild mountain scenes. Its only direct communication with the outside world during the bad weather is through mail carriers and one telephone line, built and managed by a local organization, with willing but untrained operators, and a wire, cheaply established in the first place and subject to many interruptions in bad weather. Incidentally this last fact accounts for the confused, fragmentary and frequently contradictory reports which have come since the little town became the center of the horrible interest of the entire country and the attention of the newspapers. The last census gives a population of 415. There is no symptom of street lights.